

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, ss.
 County of Douglas, ss.
 George B. Teschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending September 12, 1891, was as follows:

Sunday, Sept. 7, 1891, 25,181
 Monday, Sept. 8, 25,181
 Tuesday, Sept. 9, 25,181
 Wednesday, Sept. 10, 25,181
 Thursday, Sept. 11, 25,181
 Friday, Sept. 12, 25,181
 Saturday, Sept. 13, 25,181

Average, 25,181.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 12th day of September, A. D. 1891.

Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, ss.

County of Douglas, ss.

George B. Teschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending September 12, 1891, was as follows:

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Notary Public.

N. F. FRIE, Notary Public.

For the Campaign.

In order to give every reader in this state and Iowa an opportunity to keep posted on the progress of the campaign in both these states we have decided to offer THE WEEKLY BEE for the balance of this year for twenty-five cents. Send in your orders early. Two dollars will be accepted for a club of ten names.

THE BEE PUBLISHING CO.,

Omaha, Neb.

A GOOD MAN, uncontaminated by corporate influence on a sound platform and no other will be a safe nomination for the republican party.

CHAUNCEY M. DEWEY is home again with a fresh stock of his inimitable stories. He cracked jokes all the way up the bay on his arrival at New York.

PRESIDENT HARRISON cannot do better than to select an Interstate Commerce commissioner from Nebraska. It is high time this great west of ours was given a place on this commission.

ROGER Q. MILLS will deliver six speeches in Ohio, beginning with one at Mansfield today. It will be interesting to note the increased majorities for McKinley in the towns visited by the Texas free trader.

PROVIDENCE is sending this weather to ripen the corn and confuse the unrighteous calamity shriekers who have been striving to prove that the Devil and Blue Bird had been given entire control of Nebraska.

MASSACHUSETTS republicans, following the example of Pennsylvania and New York republicans, have just held a harmonious convention. It will be observed that factionalism heads no movements in republican conventions this year of our Lord.

SPECIFICATIONS for asphaltum pavement in Washington require a base of twelve inches of broken stone. In Omaha the base is concrete from four to six inches in thickness. These are two good facts to keep in mind in discussing prices, quality and durability.

AN OATHBOUND organization cannot long maintain control in city, county, state or nation for the very excellent reason that this is a free country. With the Australian ballot to protect the individual voter, there is no danger that he will be intimidated by the threats or ostracism of such organizations.

ENGLAND's occupation of Mitylene at the mouth of the Dardanelles, from a Russian standpoint is mighty mean. It is not excusable from any standpoint. England has no more right to control the straits leading to the Black sea than she would have to plant fortifications on the isthmus of Panama.

NEBRASKA is a republican state by a safe plurality upon party issues unclouded by local questions or non-political "isms." With a clean ticket and a strong platform Nebraska can be redeemed for the republican party, but we cannot afford to take any chances or commit any blunders. The situation is not encouraging enough to warrant any foolishness.

THE testimonials presented to the retiring officials of the Hastings Insane asylum by their fellow-employees are very different from that of the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings. The gracious compliments of their late associates are nothing to the discredit of Messrs. Test and Liveringhouse, but unfortunately for them they do not go into the archives of the state for the information of future generations.

TWENTY-FOUR annual fairs have been held by the Cass County Agricultural society, and the twenty-fifth is now in session, bigger and better than any of its predecessors. Newcomers in Omaha who desire to see what twenty-five years of agricultural growth has accomplished in one of the best counties in Nebraska, will be wise to knock off long enough to run down to see the Cass county agricultural show and the pretty, progressive little city of Plattsmouth.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

There is not at this time that complete harmony among the republicans of Massachusetts which is necessary to success. There are factions in the party, representing individual ambitions, which may prove troublesome. The party lacks a strong, commanding leader, capable of adjusting the disturbing strifes and conflicts. Never since the party was organized have the republicans of the Bay state been in greater need of a head than they are at present. They have a hard fight before them, calling for the ablest leadership, and this is not promised. The men who would naturally be looked to to assume such a responsibility do not command the absolute confidence of the entire party, for the reason that they are believed to be chiefly anxious to promote their personal political fortunes. The contest between the friends of Mr. Crapo and Mr. Allen, prior to the state convention, has not tended to improve the chances for harmonizing the party, and although there was no evidence of serious disaffection shown in the convention, it is not to be doubted that it exists. If it can be overcome the republicans will win, but without complete harmony the chances will be against them.

The candidate for governor, Hon. Charles W. Allen, is a young man of brilliant parts and a good reputation as a legislator. He served five years in the legislature and two terms in congress. He is a merchant and manufacturer, and was put forward as a clean, capable and vigorous representative of the young men. Such a candidate it was expedient to nominate in order to offset the influence of Governor Russell, whom the democrats will renominate, with the younger class of voters. But how the older men of the party, who generally favored another man, will take the selection, remains to be determined. If they yield and fall into line there will be no trouble in harmonizing the factions, and with a vigorous and aggressive campaign the republicans may recover control of the state administration, which they lost last year for the second time in a third of a century. Governor Russell, who had been beaten in the elections of 1888 and 1890, was elected in 1890 by a plurality of 9,000, all the republican candidates for state offices being elected at the same time except for auditor, Russell is unquestionably a very popular man, but of course the conditions this year are far more favorable to the republicans than they were a year ago, outside of the factional differences in the party. Massachusetts was affected in common with all other states last year, though less seriously than some others, by the extraordinary revulsion of popular sentiment, but the influence that brought this about have since lost most of their force. The total vote of Massachusetts for president in 1888 was in round numbers 344,000, the republicans having a plurality of 32,000. The total vote last year fell short of that two years before 59,000, and the republican vote in 1890 was 52,000 less than in 1888. While the decline in the democratic vote was only 11,000. Unquestionably Massachusetts is a republican state, and with harmony and thorough organization the republicans can win this year. These conditions can be secured if the leaders will subordinate their personal ambition to the good of the party, and in view of the great importance of placing Massachusetts safely in the republican column for next year they ought to do this as the first of patriotic duties.

THE Ocala Schemes Condemned.

The convention of representatives of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union, which was in session at St. Louis Tuesday and Wednesday, declared in unqualified terms against the sub-treasury and land loan schemes to which the alliance was committed by the Ocala platform. There is no equivocation about the language with which the St. Louis convention condemns the indefensible propositions that the government shall issue currency upon non-perishable products and make loans at a nominal rate of interest on real estate, and the men who composed the convention made provision for an educational campaign in opposition to these crazy schemes. A committee was appointed to lay the views of the convention before the supreme court of the alliance at its meeting in November, and this committee was also constituted a bureau of information authorized to use all legitimate means for informing subordinate unions and the public regarding the true views and principles regarding the attention of the industrial classes. The convention recommended that each state organization select a committee to act as a bureau of information in co-operation with the national committee. The convention distinctly committed any purpose, as had been charged, to effect a separation or division of the order.

Although the convention was not so numerously attended as had been expected, the declarations will not be without weight and influence. They are an assurance to the country that there is a considerable element in the alliance which is too intelligent to be deluded by any such demagogic expedients as the Ocala platform proposes, and which has the courage to proclaim its opposition in a way not to be misunderstood. A few thousand men of this kind, with common sense on their side, can put to rout a million who make a stand for something that is utterly foolish and impracticable. The action of the St. Louis convention, and the campaign of education which it is proposed to inaugurate, will have the effect to strengthen the opposition in the alliance to the sub-treasury and land loan schemes, and it would not be surprising if there is greater haste to abandon them than there was to make them leading policies of the organization. It is unquestionable that they have been steadily losing ground and they have received intelligent and candid consideration. Very little investigation is necessary to show that the inevitable result of putting these schemes into effect would be general disaster in which the class in whose behalf they are proposed would be the greatest sufferers. The farmers of this

country cannot afford to cast their influence in favor of any such illegitimate expedients. Of all classes of the population their interests are most opposed to a fiat currency, to class privileges, and to all devices which would have the effect to revolutionize existing financial conditions and radically unsettle values. The producer and laborer are best off when there is stability, both financial and commercial, when confidence is firmly established and the currents of business flow smoothly along. The Argentine Republic, prostrate under the curse of cheap money, is an example of what would happen here if the sub-treasury and land loan schemes were put into effect, and the people who are suffering most in that country today are the farmers and laborers. There ought to be no possible danger of such a state of affairs as exists in the southern republic ever being known in this enlightened country, but confidence in the intelligence, the honesty and the patriotism of the American people does not render unnecessary the exposure and condemnation of the dangerous schemes of reckless and self-seeking demagogues.

JUDGE COBB is practically out of the race for associate justice of the supreme court. His best friends candidly admit that his nomination would be hazardous under existing circumstances. He may have some fool-followers who will insist upon pushing his name to the front at the convention next Thursday, but the convention will not head the ticket with so weak a nominee. The convention, if it is guided in its deliberations by the wish to make up the strongest possible ticket and prepare for an aggressive campaign, will adopt a platform which pledges the party to necessary reforms in no uncertain tone and will nominate as a candidate for associate justice of the supreme court a man in whom the people already have implicit confidence; one whose past record is the best proof of his loyalty to the public interest. Such a man, THE BEE can give an earnest, vigorous support, and such a man the republicans of Nebraska can elect by a safe plurality and so solidify the party for the far more important contest of 1892.

L. W. OSBORNE may be able to capture a delegation in his favor for district judge in his own county and thus make a showing of strength in the republican district judicial convention. He is probably politician enough to bring this about but he is so unpopular with his own people that Washington county will not give him a majority if he is nominated although he may have his name on both republican and independent tickets. In Douglas county Mr. Osborne will simply be a foot ball. Douglas county will resent his underhanded attempt to defeat Judge Hope-well of Burr county by burying Osborne out of sight.

A GRAND jury should have been ordered for this term of court to examine into the numerous charges of malfeasance in office and to bring the two-mile saloon keepers into compliance with the law—if for no other purpose, and somebody neglected a duty to which attention was duly called by allowing the time to go by without providing for an inquisition. There are objections to the grand jury system, but it must be admitted on the other hand that this time tried common law institution has a most effective restraining influence upon the vicious tendencies of citizens and public officials.

ONE of the brightest and best lady teachers in the Omaha schools suggests that the teachers can help educate the community to the duty of patronizing home industries. Superintendent Fitzpatrick will doubtless be awake to the value of this suggestion and Omaha and Nebraska have a place in the course of study and the industries of the city can be greatly aided by intelligent instruction as to their extent and merit without advertising individual firms.

THE prominent Cleveland democrats who were allowing themselves to be interviewed to the effect that Governor Senator Hill's reign as a boss was about to be closed are now hieing themselves to the Adirondacks to get sun tan enough to cover their blood red blushes. David B. Hill will be a boss in New York at least until after the stinging rebuke of a defeat has been administered to Roswell P. Flower, his preferred candidate for governor.

THE State Temperance union of Kansas admitted in their meeting at Topeka the other day that prohibition is a dead failure in all the large cities of the state excepting Topeka. Of course the union charges the failure to enforce the law upon the republican party instead of a lack of local sentiment back of the law in the large cities, but the admission is significant.

COLONEL L. L. POLK, the big chief of the southern alliance, will not stay in Kansas very long. It appears that he was in command at Salisbury prison, North Carolina, during the war, and the ex-prisoners have recognized him. Except for the intervention of the police Colonel Polk would have left Wichita enclosed in tar and feathers the other night.

EUROPE is as much interested in the Ohio election as America. In Europe the people think the McKinley ticket will stand or fall upon his election or defeat. Should the gallant republican leader go down in the November contest a cry of joy will go up in England and on the continent.

SOUTH OMAHA's city engineer raises another question of veracity upon the South Thirtieth street matter and he does so under oath. The fact is that South Thirtieth street is developing a good deal of richness as the committee gets into its depths.

It is amusing to see the prominent part taken in state and local politics by alleged cablegrams from Mr. Rosewater, especially in view of the fact that he has not patronized any of the cable companies during his absence. Mr. Rosewater

went to Europe to rest and recuperation and he has not permitted state or local politics to interfere with the fullest enjoyment of the first outing he has taken in twenty years.

THE 321 devoted democrats assembled at Grand Island are a unit on the proposition that the best political tactics for the coming election will be a unanimous individual rush for the court houses as democrats if possible, as fusionists if necessary. The state ticket is a matter of very little importance. It does not figure extensively in the manipulations of the democratic leaders.

IT hardly seems necessary to state that Mr. Rosewater has not indicated to anybody his preference for mayor of Omaha. As Mr. W. L. Kierstead has repeatedly stated that he is permanently out of politics, it is not at all likely that Mr. Rosewater ever thought of him in connection with the mayoralty. There is a vast difference between a fake and a fact.

THE people of Omaha hope Dr. Towne will push the High school case to a decision. We want to know definitely whether or not an addition or other buildings for grades may be legally constructed on the High school site.

THE North Nebraska Methodist Episcopal conference is now in full blast and the Methodist clergymen are enjoying a taste of the cordiality and hospitality which will be extended to the general conference next year.

POLITICAL maneuvering is not confined to the political conventions this week, as certain Omaha aspirants for general conference honors have discovered since the Methodist brethren arrived for the annual conference.

ALBUMINOID ammonia is the latest nightmare with which the unoffending Omaha public is to be afflicted under the auspices of the Omaha Board of Health.

"MY BUSINESS has increased 50 per cent since THE BEE opened the light on behalf of home industry," remarked a local manufacturer yesterday.

THE despairing real estate agent and speculator opened his eyes with new delight when he saw the transfers aggregating \$211,000 Tuesday.

An Easy Way to Tell.

Littell's Journal.

"Everybody knew it was a lie," quotes the World-Herald in reference to its Alger interview. Right you are. They knew it the moment it appeared in the World-Herald.

Distinguished in One Line.

Freemont Tribune.

How many people Nebraska have ever heard of J. W. Edgerlin in any other capacity than that of the office seeker? He has, of course, distinguished himself in that profession, but not in the law.

Falsus in Uno, Falsus in Omnibus.

Chicago Journal.

A man who is so destitute of the ordinary courtesies of social life as to betray the confidence of his host, as Judge Cobb did by the stealing and publication of Rogers's letter to Watson, would not be averse to rendering opinions from the bench that are biased by personal or political interest.

York Friendly to Reese.

York Times.

A good many papers are advocating the nomination of Judge M. B. Reese for the supreme bench. York county has always been good friends to Judge Reese and would probably be for him if he were a candidate. All recognized his integrity, nobility and strict integrity. Some of the leaders of the independent movement claim that a judge need not necessarily be a lawyer, but this position is not in accord with the well established opinion of the people of this country. They look and always believed that the very best legal talent should be selected for the bench, and they have not abandoned the idea. The republicans will surely nominate a lawyer of ability and a man who has had experience on the bench, whether it be Judge Reese or any one else. Judge Reese will probably be elected. The new and selfish idea of the independent candidate for judicial honors, that anybody can be a judge will not be endorsed at the polls.

PASSING JESTS.

The rain of Melbourne was not seriously questioned in the west. Yet he is a poor monarch for all that.

Truth: "The camel has seven stomachs," said Filkins. "No," said old Dreyer, "no wonder he's humped."

Philadelphia Press: English Tourist—I have written a description of my adventures in the Orient. I am not a tourist, I declare I can't think of a title for the book.

New Yorker—How would "The Land of the Midnight Sun" strike you?

Harpers' Bazar: "John," said Maad, when she caught her fiancé throwing a kiss to her former rival, "I am afraid you are dorky."

"Indeed I am not," returned John innocently. "I've always loved that girl."

Out in the hitherto obscure town of McGregors, Tex., a woman who became the subject of much gossip, remarked that she now gave birth to four children, and it is stated that of the seven men doing well, if this sort of thing continues long, where McGregors will be the head of the table, sure enough.

Epaph: Gracious! What are you buying a mourning dress for? Is some one in your family dead?

"Not yet, but my husband has been appointed a base ball umpire."

BUT SUPPOSING THEY SHOULD BE THERE? Harpers' Bazar.

"I fear you can't suppose so, sir," said she. "Alone," said he, "must confess that I really think you will be enough for two."

Boston Courier: Wonderfully—Don't you feel chilly, darling, wouldn't you like my coat to put around you?

She shyly: "I think your sleeve will be sufficient."

Washington Star: Jones produced his new emotional drama last week. I hear.

"Much success?" inquired a friend.

"Yes," returned the house when the curtain went down. "It was a success."

"Wasn't it a wondrous success?"

Boston Gazette: "You are grossly intoxicated, Mr. Manzie." "I know I am, my love; but you told me when I started down town this morning that I was drunk, and I have been with every one, and I obeyed your injunctions."

New Orleans Picayune: When a spider crawls into his hole he means business.

Pittsburgh Telegraph: Should we rail at a man on the fence?

Denver Sun: "There goes a man with a strong intellect," remarked Captain Young Coffey Avenue.

"I don't know anything about his intellect, but I know his brain. It was just talking with him."

Yonkers Statesman: The hen doesn't seem to have much trouble in picking up a living.

Columbus Post: Two prisoners in the Idaho penitentiary had a prize fight. Neither was knocked out.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: The pneumatic tube men are at war in this city. It may result in blow for blow.

ALL PLACES ARE FILLED.

Useless to Apply for Positions at South Omaha.

NO MORE MEAT INSPECTORS DESIRED.

John Stein of Wahoo Reinstated in the Postoffice Department and Will Be Assigned to Nebraska's Territory.

WASHINGTON, Bureau of the Bee, }
FOURTEENTH STREET, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17. }

It is useless for any one to write letters or telegrams or come here for places under the inspection law to be located at South Omaha. In that region all appointments to the places have been determined upon. Nevertheless, the number of applications does not diminish and from ten to twenty new names are presented daily.

STEIN REINSTATED.

John Stein of Wahoo has been reinstated as an inspector for the postoffice department. He has been ordered to report for duty at division headquarters, St. Louis, Mo., but will be assigned to Nebraska, which constitutes his field of labor. Stein is a Norwegian and has many friends all over Nebraska, but he is an ardent republican and during the administration of President Cleveland he was removed from his position as an inspector upon the request of Governor Boyd, the offense being charged against him as a party position was secured through the influence of Senator Manderson, whose private secretary, Mr. Han, has been working up the reinstatement for some weeks past. The commission will reach Mr. Stein day after tomorrow if the mails do not miscarry and he will be put to work immediately.

SOUTH DAKOTA REPUBLICANS.

South Dakota republicans have organized a state republican association. They met last night at the National hotel, John H. King was elected president, E. T. Cressy, vice president; George D. Fisher, secretary; W. T. Bateman, treasurer, and H. Rudolph, clerk. The association will hold its first meeting at the residence of Mr. Cressy and secretary. Messrs. Jones, Dresbach and Cressy compose the political committee. The association will hold its first meeting Wednesday night.

RECENT ARMY ORDERS.

The following army orders were issued today:

Second Lieutenant Thomas B. Lamoreux, Second artillery, is transferred to the Fourth artillery, vice Wilcox, resigned, and assigned to battery M at Fort Hancock, Fla. George W. Muller, appointed September 14, 1891, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will proceed to Fort Reno, Okla., to take the place of W. Muller, appointed September 14, 1891, now at Alcatraz, Cal., will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Assistant Secretary Chandler today affirmed the decision of the general land office, reversing the decision of the register and receiver of the land office at Chadron, in the pre-emption of John J. Stansbury vs. Mary M. Rucker in favor of the latter, involving 32 and one-half acres of land in the south-west quarter of the north half of the south-east quarter of section 10, township 33, 47 west.

McCredy was today appointed postmaster at Harper's Ferry, Alaska, vice M. J. Mulligan removed.

John J. Clarkson of Iowa is at the Arlington.

DEFENSE'S EUROPEAN STORIES.

Return of the New York Central President Full of Interesting Tales.

New York, Sept. 17.—The day that Chauncey M. Depew comes home from Europe has been a New York Central holiday since ten years or more. The railroad and employees of the railroad here the Sam Sloan and go down the bay with a band to cheer home their famous president, to hear his latest stories and to drink his very good health.

It was "Depew day" yesterday for this year, and none of the rights peculiar to it failed of observance due and most, and Mr. Depew illuminated the occasion with a running account of his journeying, told in his own fashion, alternate layers of solid observation and fun. After getting Mr. Depew aboard the Sloan, Commodore Van Arsdale, always manages the things, extended the annual welcome of the employees and congratulated Mr. Depew on his escape from the temptations of bacarat and the plots of Turkish brigands.

Mr. Depew, when he could, complimented the Central people on the increased prosperity of the railway, showed how he had made the bargain by looking, this time, after the strange dark things in Europe instead of his social phases, and how he got away from the brigands, chiefly by luck. Dressed in a garb which he described as a cross between a "costermonger" and a pick-pocket, Mr. Depew would plume himself on the fact that he had made five miles an hour and was the pride and wonder of Turkey. Brigands made a practice of holding the train up and seizing the passengers for ransom. If the ransom was not forthcoming they sent their captives home in sections, beginning with his ears and then his limbs.

"I never knew such a magnificent opportunity for reasons to be so neglected," said Mr. Depew. "Here was Mr. Vanderbilt and his sons on that train, and the brigands never peeped."

At Athens he stood on Mars Hill and tried to explain to some Greeks who were mending a road, and they quit work for the day. One thing about Athens was an arduous fraud, and that was the Maid of Athens. He went to look at about two thousand of her, with a tip plate over his heart to preserve his affections, and found she was not good looking a bit.

The thing that attracted his attention most in France was the intense enthusiasm over everything Russian, since Russia had taken the republic cordially by the hand. "At every dinner, public and private," said Mr. Depew, "when the charlotte russe comes on, the whole company gets up and sings the Russian national hymn."

After making some study of the Russian Jewish problem, Mr. Depew concluded that the condition of the Jewish-Russian had not been improved by the protest of America, but on the contrary had been made worse by the Russian. At the same time Russia had taken on a coldness to America not known since the civil war.

In regard to the fear in Europe of the McKinley tariff in Europe, Mr. Depew said: "The only thing talked about in Europe, so far as America is concerned, is the Ohio election. They don't understand it as a state election. They only know that McKinley, the author of the bill, is running for president. They think it is a matter of life and death, and they are all for McKinley. They think if he succeeds, then the McKinley bill is a failure, but if he is defeated, it is repeated, the same as it would be with them by the defeat of the government, and there is a solid vote there against McKinley."

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